

THE CHRONICLE

ED. C. CAMPBELL, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1882.

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THE END DRAWS NIGH.

Next Tuesday, the 17th inst., is the day agreed upon by the attorneys on both sides for the 100-3 State debt injunction case to be taken up by the Supreme court and finally disposed of. The question in the case for the court to determine is, in a nut shell, whether the decision of the Chancellor dissolving the injunction and "dismissing the bill" is to be sustained or overruled. In coming to a decision on these points, of course, the constitutionality of the bill will be passed upon.

Of course it will be impossible for any one to foresee what will be the decision of the court on this all-important and momentous question; nor is it the part of good taste for any newspaper or party, either by threats or cajolery, to endeavor to influence the court in coming to its decision on the question. It can but be a matter of regret to the respectable and law-abiding citizens of the State that such shenanigans have been the cause of any party or party organs. It is pleasant to reflect, however, that their threats and anathemas will have no effect upon a court whose members have been chosen by the great majority of the people for their superior ability and incorruptible integrity. No good citizen fears but that they will decide the case under the law, without fear or favor.

But here on the eve of the court's consideration of the case, we deem it out of place and inappropriate to discuss the subject. Whatever may be its decision, it will be the part of all good citizens of the State to uphold and sustain it. Any other course will be communistic and revolutionary and will find no countenance at the hands of the great masses of the people. Every thoughtful man and every well-wisher for the welfare and material prosperity of his State, to say nothing of her sacred name and plighted honor, desires that this settlement, if confirmed by the Supreme court, shall be accepted as final and forever. There are a thousand good reasons why it should be accepted as such. The decision of the Supreme court will be waited for with great anxiety and deep solicitude by the people of the State.

A HEALTHY SIGN.

The Memphis Appeal voices the correct sentiment of all the good and law-abiding citizens of the State, when it says "every honest citizen, when he reads the testimony adduced before the Legislative investigating committee at Nashville, heartily ashamed of the disgrace which it inflicts upon Tennessee, will finally and firmly determine should the Supreme court affirm the 100-3 bill, to vote against any and all men who propose to re-open the State debt question. So far it has been fruitful of only bribery and corruption and the stigma of repudiation to the State." It is a favorable sign of the times and for the future of Tennessee, when such a sentiment as the above is beginning to take firm hold upon the minds of the people of the State. The Senate investigation at Nashville has been productive of much good to the State inasmuch as it has put men to thinking and in the light of the disgraceful affair there divulged, they are now permitted to see who is worthy of their confidence and support. They will hereafter be slow to follow at the beck and call of professional agitators and demagogues, who harter the State's good name and best interests for the sake of private speculation and plunder. The Beilodona party will no longer hold sway over forty thousand honest, but misguided and deluded citizens, who under the seductive but false cry of "patriotism" and "love for the dear people" have been shamefully deceived and outraged by a paltry band of unprincipled demagogues. Their eyes are now open and never again can they be led astray. Under the siren song of love for their dearest interests and the hypocritical cry of patriotism sung into their ears by these men they have been cruelly and shamefully deceived, and made to disrupt the Democratic party, thereby placing the Republicans in power in the State. They now see the error of their way and are heartily sick and tired of the whole lot. Basked betrayed once they can never be led astray again and now sincerely and earnestly desire that this bone of contention, this incubus upon their happiness and prosperity—the State debt—be settled now, finally and forever. This being done, they will not be slow to vote against any and all men who may propose to re-open the question.

We need in Tennessee that kind of standard in public life which does not with each succeeding year change from one position to another.—Nashville World.

Very true, but what we do not need in Tennessee is a paper which is daily seeking by every means in its feeble power to stir up agitation and strife and to re-open a question which is now nearly settled, and the continued agitation of which, it is bound to know, works incalculable injury to every material interest of the State. The people of Tennessee do not want such advice and will not tolerate a paper that attempts to foster it upon them. The World will realize this truth sooner or later.

The C-J. advocates the whipping post for Kentucky. It urges the Legislature to pass the bill and says "it is one of the necessities of the times and has the approval of a large portion of the best people of the State who have given it due consideration."

PADUCAH had a case of small-pox the first of the week. The Enterprise says however the disease was contracted at Cairo, and has no fears of spreading in that city.

THE DAVIS-JOHNSTON AFFAIR.

We give below, clipped from the Cincinnati Enquirer, an authentic statement by Mr. J. W. Johnston, of this city, who was acting Treasurer of the late Confederacy at the time of the collapse, and was with Mr. Davis during his flight from Richmond. The letter was written to our congressman, the Hon. John F. House, under date of Jan. 6, 1881. This letter throws much light upon the alleged lost treasure and completely exonerates Mr. Davis, Mr. Clark says:

As I am in a position to know all the facts, I have the honor to state them as briefly as I can. I left Richmond, Va., the night of the evacuation on the special train coming to the President's camp, his Cabinet, and many other Government officials, being at the time chief clerk of the Executive office, and then, when the President fled, the next day, where the Government offices were partially organized, remaining there until the 10th of April, when news of General Lee's surrender was received. The next move was to Greensboro, the headquarters of Beauregard's little army.

A stay of some days was made there, and as the railroads had been cut in many places, south of us by the Federal cavalry, who were still raiding to the south-west of our line of travel, I made up a train, and arranged for the use of the party, for which General Beauregard gave a carte blanche order on his Quartermaster's office, when the train left Richmond, containing 4,000,000 square miles, twenty times the extent of Europe. Total population about 400,000,000. It is a mistake to think that China is retreating, she is progressing in many ways, and is the great Asiatic giant which is contending with Europe and America for the mastery of the world. She has at her capital, Peking, a university with full corps of professors and modern works up to the latest in literature and science. The observations from scientists show their planetary calculations, which are numerous among their ancient manuscripts in all but ten cases, correct. They prove a date of 12 centuries B. C., and were known at a very ancient date to the Greeks and Romans, probably through the Phoenicians those great mariners, who frequented all the then known seas.

Her language is the antithesis of that of Greece and Rome. Her climate is as varied as the most northern and southern portions of Europe, and producing the same vegetables, plants and flowers, with many strange to us. Two hundred years ago the Tartars overran the empire, and took possession of the places of trust. You all have heard of one of the wonders of the world built to exclude the light of day, Christianity, and the light of the sun, and the physical aspect of eighteen provinces, containing 5,000,000 square miles, mountainous with as vast prairies as on our own healthy table lands. One province comprises a mountainous archipelago. She has a magnificent river running through the heart of the empire, the Yangtze Kiang and another the Yellow corresponding in extent to our Mississippi.

Where America has her railroads, she has her perfected system of canals and vast inland seas and she has lately introduced both railroads and telegraphs. She has five arsenals and navy yards, and where twenty years ago the shipping of the United States was to be found in abundance, the Chinese flag has taken its place entirely. Forty years ago her ports were sealed, then five ports opened, now twenty-five; since which time, thirty cities have been built there by Europeans. She has a complete consular system, they send home accurate journals of what they see, hear and learn. Foreigners of learning, as teachers, are encouraged to settle through the interior. The Chinese are the great colonizers of the East. They go to the Straits, to the Malay Peninsula, the western coasts of North and South America and Oceania is full of them.

Francis Xavier, three hundred years ago, rapt at the wall of China the learned Jesuits were to some extent admitted, the saintly man prayed for the walls of rock to be removed, and until some fifty years ago had done much useful Christian work, but were at that time driven out of the country. Since then France has done more for China to open her ports and enter into a treaty to protect the missionaries, who have the privilege of instructing in their religion and building chapels. There are from six to eight hundred native teachers and so differently from the impulsive negro they doubt, consider and then accept and hold fast to Christianity and at once constitute themselves as local and domestic missionaries.

The government of China is personal, in the male line, and is classed as an empire. She has tried every form of government known to Europe, and since the rebellion of 1856, had a strong substantial government, which seems necessary in a country containing a dense population of 400,000,000. The belief in the influence of spirits has led to the neglect of the mines of wealth, gold, silver, copper and coal. The decision to take there is of the last named product a twenty times the amount in Europe and America, and of a finer quality. The fashions don't change as with us, and the characteristics of the people, though peculiar, are strong. Many of the young converts know the New Testament by heart and learn with ease. The Baptist missionaries have one thousand ready for baptism and the work of the Presbyterian missionaries are most satisfactory.

The religion of the Chinese is idolatrous. Three forms may be mentioned. The Confucian, the philosophic religion of the upper and titled classes, who also hold in part the views of the Buddhists and Taoists. "Confucius was born about 550 years B. C. and did not anticipate his teachings would lead to a religion, but after death he was worshipped as all their distinguished men are liable to be after death. The religion of Buddha was established under a vision of the Emperor in the fourth century of the Christian era. A few priests were brought to China and it took three hundred

DR. DUBOSE'S LECTURE ON CHINA.

Please, if you think them of sufficient interest, print in the CHRONICLE this brief abstract of two most interesting lectures on China, Rev. Mr. DuBose is a gentleman of fine presence and delivers himself with the easy grace of a Bayard Taylor. The two discourses occupied fully three hours in their delivery. This divine's remarks were well worth the best efforts of the stenographer, and you could have heard a pin drop, so wrapt was the attention of the intelligent and appreciative audience. His appeals in the morning and especially in the afternoon to the educated young men of this community, were enough to arouse many to put on Christ in the missionary field. It is not generally known that Clarksville is noted for its liberal aid to both foreign and domestic missions. On the 10th of April, when the news of General Lee's surrender was received, the next move was to Greensboro, the headquarters of Beauregard's little army.

The Rev. gentleman said: The country of China, in Asia, is equal to the United States and Mexico. The population is so dense that you may well say with so many people how is there room for trees. There are 1,800 cities with populations of from 1,500,000 to 100,000. There are 100,000 market towns, ranging in population from 5,000 to 50,000. The territory contains 4,000,000 square miles, twenty times the extent of Europe. Total population about 400,000,000. It is a mistake to think that China is retreating, she is progressing in many ways, and is the great Asiatic giant which is contending with Europe and America for the mastery of the world. She has at her capital, Peking, a university with full corps of professors and modern works up to the latest in literature and science. The observations from scientists show their planetary calculations, which are numerous among their ancient manuscripts in all but ten cases, correct. They prove a date of 12 centuries B. C., and were known at a very ancient date to the Greeks and Romans, probably through the Phoenicians those great mariners, who frequented all the then known seas.

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years to establish it. Its influence is already much in vogue. Theists owe their origin to Laotzu born about 301 B. C. The path of the theist is the liberal meaning of the Taoists. If my limit permitted I might also speak of the ritual state which regards the Emperor and court alone. The Emperor appears to acknowledge a supreme being who punishes evil and rewards good. On great sacrificial occasions the Emperor leaves his walled enclosure and enters the vast precincts of Peking in the southern portion of which is the grand sacrificial temple. The elements worshipped are heaven and earth. The altar of heaven is circular and twenty-seven feet high, the first approach is two hundred and twenty feet in circumference, the second one hundred and fifty feet and the third ninety feet. And right here we would like to enquire what has become of this association of late. We never hear anything of their meetings. Having begun so favorably and done such good work, we hope they will not tire in well-doing. The influence of this association is still needed for the thorough protection of the young fish and the strict enforcement of the law. If the law is only enforced, as it easily can be, it will only be a few years before our streams are well stocked with an abundance of fine food fish, and not only "the lovers of the line and rod," but also those who fish for the market will be full of praise for the "Fish Law."

It is of vital importance to the city that this matter should be attended to. Few people are aware that by a municipal law a fine of 250 can be imposed on every head of a family who, after due notice, neglects to have his children vaccinated, the fine being multiplied by the number of members unvaccinated in the family. It also provides that no child shall be allowed to attend the Public Schools who fails to give evidence of being vaccinated. Both these laws have become dormant, but they ought to be enforced as many towns not very far distant from us are suffering now from epidemics of small pox and we can feel no assurance that this city will escape.

It is as regards the Public Schools however, that we mainly urge the matter for no mode of propagating an epidemic is so efficient as to allow it to enter a large school. It is unquestionably the duty of the School Board to enforce the law rigidly, and that of the community to co-operate with them in doing so; we understand that the Board have the matter under serious consideration with a view to immediate action and we branch the subject to the parents and urge them to have their children vaccinated by having their children taken once protected from the ravages of a frightful disease.

Announcements from the Health Officer on this subject may be read in another column.

THE INCREASE IN FISH.

Of the laws enacted by the Legislature at its last regular session, none perhaps was wiser or meets with more favor from the people at large than that for the protection and propagation of the native food fishes in the streams of Tennessee. The law was timely and much needed, and already has been productive of much evident good. From gentlemen living along the banks of the Red and Cumberland rivers in this county, we daily hear the most favorable reports of the good results of the law. Where even a year ago one could not get a bite or catch a fish with a hook and line in a whole day's fishing, we are informed that some very fine game fish are now being caught with the line, and what is more cheering still they state that these streams are literally alive with fine young fish, which in a year or so more will be of a good size.

This fact is sufficient evidence that the destruction and prohibition of wing dams and nets was all that was necessary to ensure the complete stocking of our native streams with the finest varieties of food fish. Much, if not all, of the good results of the law as now seen in our local streams is due to the work of the Montgomery County Fish Protection and Propagation Association, who have been to the front in this matter. And right here we would like to enquire what has become of this association of late. We never hear anything of their meetings. Having begun so favorably and done such good work, we hope they will not tire in well-doing. The influence of this association is still needed for the thorough protection of the young fish and the strict enforcement of the law. If the law is only enforced, as it easily can be, it will only be a few years before our streams are well stocked with an abundance of fine food fish, and not only "the lovers of the line and rod," but also those who fish for the market will be full of praise for the "Fish Law."

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THE MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE PRESS with regret and extend their sincere sympathy to Major Willo Haywood of the Brownsville Democrat in the loss of his right arm, which he was forced to have amputated on Saturday of last week. His arm was injured by a scald when a child and never has been entirely cured since that time. The ulcer broke out with renewed violence of late and forced the amputation. It is exceedingly gratifying to learn that his trenchant pen will continue to be wielded in the honorable field of journalism, his having learned to write with comparative ease with his left hand.

The position of Speaker Kiefer of the House of Representatives has not been a pleasant one with respect to the black pen, which will doubtless irritate the readers of your paper. The impression prevails among many farmers that tobacco is our only money crop. It is a mistake. Let them try a crop of peas, for remember they are now worth \$2.00 per bushel, and will be higher before spring. From the number of applications we have received, I understand they intend extending this year. They have found that there is "something in it." The stock pea is the best substitute for corn that can be produced. If you want to have fat sheep, hogs and cattle, just turn them in the pea field after the peas have been gathered. Hogs love them as well as they do corn, cattle and sheep ditto. I have been informed that Mr. Clark Johnson, of Dist. No. 1, this county, fattened his hogs exclusively on peas last fall. Capt. R. Y. Johnson, from whom we procured seed last spring, has been cultivating peas for several years, very successfully. He considers them almost as indispensable as a corn crop, and says farmers who do not raise stock peas are twenty years behind the times. Under our present system of farming, the war has done more to injure us than anything fearful to contemplate. And it is corn that is doing it. In a few years, unless there is a change, our uplands will not produce enough of any of the cereals to seed them. Our only salvation is peas and the grasses. They will, if properly rotated with other crops, bring land up. Land that will not make a barrel of corn to the acre, will produce peas well. On uplands, peas are fertile and the yield is enormous. It requires very little work to raise them; two plowings will insure a good crop. If planted with corn they can be cultivated with the corn. If you want fat stock hogs all winter, just turn them in the pea field after the corn has been gathered. Besides they are a sure money crop. Mr. Henry Frech, of your town, pays a good price for peas. Mr. Frech's manner of dealing should commend him to the country people. Let a farmer carry produce to your town and offer it for sale, and the merchant, before asking the price, will utter: "Have you got it in town?" You see we reason thusly: Ah, ha, old chap, we've got you now where the wool's shorn. You've got your produce here and will have to sell it for just what you can get. Go to Mr. Frech with merchantable produce and he will say: "Just bring it to me and I will give you the highest market price." W. L. P.

Port Royal, Jan. 15, 1882.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE, last Monday, the whipping post bill, entitled to have thirty-nine lashes on the back of him (women excepted) who steals under \$25.00 worth of goods and chatties, hogs, etc., was defeated in the House by six votes. This bill was a relic of barbarism which ought never to have been presented in the legislature of any civilized country.

The Kentucky Telephone is the novel but euphonious name of a new paper published at Cadiz, Trigg county, Ky. The Telephone stands out with every prospect of permanent success and prosperity, and we extend a fraternal hand to Messrs. McKinney & Wimberly in their new enterprise.

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THE C. C. G.'S. TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. R. H. HOWARD.

On last Thursday evening Capt. R. H. Howard of the C. C. G.'s, was presented by the company with a unique and beautiful silver tea service, as a slight memento of the high respect and esteem in which he was held by the company, over which he had been Captain since its first organization. The boys assembled at their armory in full dress uniform promptly at 7:30 o'clock under the command of 1st Lieut. R. N. Rhodes. After a little preliminary drilling the company was drawn up in the shape of the letter V, and facing the entrance to the armory. Capt. Howard was sent for and notified of the object of the meeting. As he entered the armory Lieut. Rhodes stepped forward and presented him the offering of his comrades with a few neat remarks, a mere outline of which we are only able to give. Lieut. Rhodes said: "Let's hang upon our noble captain. The man, or clan, with powder three, Of Beilodona. It must be done or break of day, Or the low-tax party die away, But the sole is in the Freeman's arm, Democracy yet needs no law, From Beilodona. Also, alas! for Low-tax party, A cheer arises, oh how hearty, Let's hang upon our noble captain, The man, or clan, with powder three, Of Beilodona. This vaillant youth with money bold, Nor danted yet, tries one more hold, Shall Union too and Savage quack, This lesson pill he must now take, Of Beilodona. It must be done or break of day, Or the low-tax party die away, But the sole is in the Freeman's arm, Democracy yet needs no law, From Beilodona. Also, alas! for Low-tax party, A cheer arises, oh how hearty, Let's hang upon our noble captain, The man, or clan, with powder three, Of Beilodona. This vaillant youth with money bold, Nor danted yet, tries one more hold, Shall Union too and Savage quack, This lesson pill he must now take, Of Beilodona. 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